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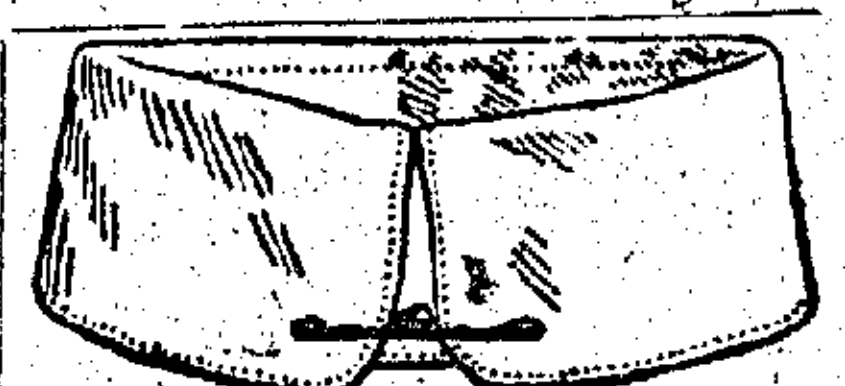
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[1219]

THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL.

ELEVENTH MEETING.

FIVE MEN SELECTED OUT OF TWENTY-FOUR.

A meeting of the Hongkong Conscription Tribunal was held in the Council Chamber yesterday, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., presiding over a full attendance of members. There were twenty-four cases under consideration and, out of these, five men were set free for military service, two being granted temporary exemption until October 12th. The results, briefly stated, were as follows:—

CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO.

G. Stark, exempt.

There are no unfit men of military age in this Company.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

L. J. Blackburn, exemption until October 12th.

J. Borthwick, exempt.

There are no unfit men of military age in this Company.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

G. A. Dumbarton, exemption until October 12th.

There are no unfit men of military age in this Company.

MESSRS. LEIGH & ORANGE.

G. G. Wood, exempt.

There are no unfit men of military age in this firm.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

R. Hall, exempt.

In this Company P. D. Sutherland and J. J. Gibbison have been rejected as medically unfit. F. G. Turnbull is away from the Colony on leave.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

J. B. Spiers, no exemption.

A. M. Henderson, no exemption.

G. Rodger, no exemption.

G. T. Bird

R. Gray

G. Gerrard

C. W. Brown

R. Wallace

D. M. Mackay

W. Weir

J. Stewart

G. W. Milne

A. Chalmers

D. Aspin

R. K. Duncan

G. Grott

W. Brown

W. McKay

The following have been rejected as unfit for military service:—

Cousins, C. C. Nelson, J. McCormack, J. A. Hunter, J. MacLachlan, K. E. Greig, J. Russell, A. Hamilton, A. Stalker, A. B. Ramsay, J. W. Paton, G. E. Brown, F. Soutar, J. P. Middleton, P. W. R. Ramsay, A. Aitchison, J. T. Green, J. Millar, J. F. Allen, W. J. Eldridge, W. Lyle, P. Anderson, N. McArthur, W. J. Clarke, J. Grimshaw, D. Lyle, W. R. Oswald, W. H. Prowse, C. Dickens, A. R. Osborn, and E. A. Gibbs. The following men of military age in this firm have not yet been medically examined:—A. F. Goldfinch and J. C. Ferguson.

The first two cases were dealt with in the absence of Major Morgan, who arrived late.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

So far the names of 323 men have been revised by the Tribunal. Out of these 143 men have been declared medically unfit, leaving 180 cases to be dealt with. The following is the result of the Tribunal's deliberations:—

Total Exemptions	115
Temporary Exemptions	32
No Exemption	38
Substitutions	3

CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO.

The first case considered was that of G. Stark, of the China Light & Power Co.—Mr. Adamson represented the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Adamson)—We have read your papers and we see that the Company provides, in general, the electric power for Kowloon, for lighting and driving machinery for industrial purposes, and, in particular, we see that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock and the Cosmopolitan Dock take all their electric power from the Company. The Tribunal agrees that the Company's work is essential. We understand you ask for the absolute exemption of Mr. Stark on the ground that he is essential to the business. The pre-war staff of the Company was three Europeans—all technical men and 35 others, and it has now been reduced, as to the Europeans, to two.

Mr. Adamson—There are still three Europeans, but only two are technical men.

The CHAIRMAN—The two technical men are Mr. Ireland, who is the manager, and the Company's only electrical engineer, and Mr. Stark. Mr. Ireland is unable to carry on his work on account of illness. With regard to Mr. Stark, he is a

mechanical engineer and, just at present, is the only European engineer the Company has. Three men have left the Colony for military service. Mr. Stark is 33 and married. (To Mr. Stark)—We understand that you agree with the Company when they put it to the Tribunal that you cannot be spared even apart from Mr. Ireland's illness. Have you anything you wish to add to what has already been written?

Mr. Stark—Nothing.

MR. DONNITHORNE.

The case of Mr. Donnithorne, of Shewan, Tomes & Co., was reconsidered in connection with the position that has arisen in the China Light & Power Co.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Donnithorne)—You came before the Tribunal about a fortnight ago, and you are an electrical engineer at present in the employment of Shewan, Tomes & Co. You were granted temporary exemption for two months. We now call you up again, as we have power to do under the Ordinance, and we want to ask you, in view of the ill-health of Mr. Ireland, with regard to whom we have a medical certificate saying that he will not be able to resume work at any rate for a considerable time, whether you are willing to have your temporary exemption of two months altered into exemption conditionally upon your taking charge of the work of Mr. Ireland.

Mr. Donnithorne and Mr. Adamson, who was also questioned upon the subject, both acquiesced in the arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN—In the absence of Major Morgan we will take the view that he agrees with the decision of the Tribunal. The decision is that Mr. Stark be exempted and that Mr. Donnithorne's temporary exemption be altered to exemption conditional upon taking charge of the works in place of Mr. Ireland.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO.

The cases of J. Borthwick and L. J. Blackburn, of the Hongkong & China Gas Company, were then considered. Mr. G. P. Curry, local secretary, appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Curry)—We have read your papers, and we see you put it to us that the Company provides the gas supply of the Colony, both in Victoria and Kowloon, for lighting and industrial power and other purposes. The Tribunal is satisfied as to the importance to the Colony of the Company's business. The Company, we understand, asks for the absolute exemption of both men on the ground that they are indispensable.

Mr. Curry—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—Your pre-war staff was eight Europeans; that is to say, two European engineers, one at the West Point works and one at the Kowloon works. Two men were doing outdoor work, one foreman of works at West Point and one in the fitting and repairing shop—and there were two in the office. Now the staff is the same except that one assistant in the office has died and has not been replaced. None has left the Colony for military service. Do you put it to us, Mr. Curry, that the consumption of gas has increased, or decreased during the war?

Mr. Curry—Increased, particularly this year.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Blackburn)—You are 35 and married. You are an engineer at the Kowloon works. You do not ask for exemption yourself. You make a special note on your form, and suggest that the Company could carry on without you, as in fact it has carried on with you, one engineer whenever the other has been away on leave. You say that the Company's objection to your going is valid in that only two qualified gas engineers are employed by the Company, but that the Company may be prepared to carry on with one. When did it last happen that one was away on leave?

Mr. Blackburn—In 1910 I was away for seven months.

The CHAIRMAN—During that time the Company carried on with one engineer for the two works?

Mr. Blackburn—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Borthwick)—You are 30 and married. You are one of the two men engaged on outdoor work. Is there anything you wish to add to what has already been written?

Mr. Borthwick—Nothing.

Mr. Curry—I have nothing further to say except on the one point with regard to the absence of Mr. Blackburn on leave. That, it must be remembered, was really a temporary matter and we adopted merely a temporary expedient. Now Mr. McCubbin is overdue for leave himself. If Mr. Blackburn were to leave and Mr. McCubbin were to go on leave also, that would leave us without any gas engineer at all.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you put it to us that Mr. McCubbin is proposing to go on leave?

Mr. Curry—It is already overdue.

The CHAIRMAN—Most people in the Colony are overdue for leave. He is proposing to go. We must consider it from that point of view.

Mr. Curry—He has a medical certificate.

The CHAIRMAN—You speak of the Company carrying on with one engineer. It carried on with one only for seven months.

Mr. Curry—That was so. The Company in such a case as that takes a certain risk.

The CHAIRMAN—Did that occur before the war also?

Mr. Curry—It has always been the case.

The CHAIRMAN—That was at a time when it would have been easy to get engineers. I take it you were not running any improper risk.

Mr. Curry—Not an improper risk, but a certain risk.

The CHAIRMAN—What is the nature of the outdoor work which Mr. Borthwick does?

Mr. Curry—It is the connection between the gas works and the consumer—the street work.

The CHAIRMAN—You have two Europeans supervising that?

Mr. Curry—That is for the whole of the Colony—Victoria and Kowloon.

The CHAIRMAN—When one of these two outdoor men goes away what do you do to carry on?

Mr. Curry—We have to get on the best way we can. In one case we obtained a man from Shanghai. Usually when one goes away the other carries on.

The CHAIRMAN—That was the practice of the Company before the war when it was easy to get substitutes.

Mr. Curry—Quite so.

The CHAIRMAN—Is it essential on the ground of health that Mr. McCubbin should go?

Mr. Curry—Yes, sir. He has a medical certificate. He is not ill. He would go in the spring of next year, probably for six months.

After the Tribunal had considered the case in private, the Chairman, addressing Mr. Curry, said—The decision of the Tribunal is that one man should go, and we would rather ask you first whether you have any preference yourself as to which.

Mr. Curry asked for time to consider the matter, and it was suggested that he might inform the Tribunal as to his decision later.

Subsequently, Mr. Curry announced that Mr. Blackburn had requested that he might be the volunteer.

The CHAIRMAN—Do we understand it is the Company's choice?

Mr. Curry—The Company's choice and Mr. Blackburn's own desire.

The CHAIRMAN—We accept your choice.

Mr. Curry—Will there be a period of exemption?

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Borthwick will be exempt. Mr. Blackburn will be temporarily exempted until October 12th.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The case of Mr. G. A. Dumbarton was then considered. Mr. Bowley appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Bowley)—We have read the papers and we see that you put it to us that the Commercial Union is the largest general insurance company in the Empire, that its assets at the end of last year were over \$50,000,000 sterling, that the Company was established in England more than 50 years ago, that the Hongkong branch was established 25 years ago, that the Company does marine, fire, life, accident and guarantee business and that the Company's head office is in London. We see also that you say that in the Far East the Company has branches in Shanghai and Hongkong and that the Hongkong branch is under the control of Shanghai. You put it to us that Mr. Dumbarton, who is at present in charge of the Hongkong office, is the place of Mr. Arnold, who is, at present, in Shanghai, cannot be spared. You also tell us that Mr. Trenchard Davis is the Company's manager in Shanghai, and you have sent us a letter from Mr. Davis saying that he is at present laid up in Korea as a result of a motor accident and expects to return to Shanghai in September.

Mr. Bowley—That has been corrected by telegram. Mr. Trenchard Davis cannot return before October.

The CHAIRMAN—You tell us also, Mr. Bowley, that the pre-war staff of the Hongkong branch was two Europeans, Mr. Tester, who was then the local manager, but resigned from the Company in 1916, and Mr. Arnold. The present European staff in the Hongkong office has been reduced to one. None has left the Hongkong office for military service.

Mr. Bowley—(to Mr. Dumbarton)—You are 30 and single, and you are acting manager of the Hongkong office. You have been a little over five years with the Company in the East, three years in Calcutta, one year in Shanghai and one year in Hongkong. Your letter tells us that you do not know when you will be able to return to Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Bowley)—You wrote us a letter claiming, in effect, that Mr. Dumbarton is not within our jurisdiction, not being ordinarily resident here. We notice, Mr. Bowley, that you leave out the essential words of the Ordinance, the essential words being "for the time" ordinarily resident.

Mr. Bowley—I do not wish to press that point.

The CHAIRMAN—You abandon that point entirely?

Mr. Bowley—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Dumbarton)—Is there anything you wish to add to what has been written?

Mr. Dumbarton—No.

Mr. Bowley—I should like to make it quite clear to the Tribunal that the application for exemption in this case is not made by Mr. Dumbarton, but by his employers, the Commercial Union Assurance Company. It is made with great reluctance, as nothing would please the Company more than to be able to release Mr. Dumbarton in order that he might join his comrades at the front. It is a matter of necessity, and of the duty of the Company to its policy holders and shareholders, that they should apply for exemption. The annual report of the Company is not yet to hand, but it appears from the report published in May last year that out of a total pre-war staff of 2,404 no less than 1,321 were then serving, and a large number has since been released for military duty. In addition to reducing its staff the Company has contributed very largely to the war chest. The latest figures are not to hand, but up to May last year the Company had contributed no less than \$8,000,000 sterling to War Loans. It also assisted the Imperial Government very materially in the matter of exchange by giving up American securities. The staff in Hongkong, China and Korea has already been reduced to breaking point, as is now consists of a sick man over military age and one unfit man in Shanghai, and Mr. Dumbarton in Hongkong, and no relief can be obtained from anywhere. Mr. Dumbarton is single-handed in charge of the Hongkong office with its agencies in Canton and elsewhere. Insurance business can only be handled by specially trained men, and this applies with special force to this Company, which undertakes fire, life, marine, accident and guarantee

insurance. Mr. Jenkin has been consulted with a view to substituting any person possible for Mr. Dumbarton, and Mr. Jenkin, I understand, says that no substitute is available. As to the essential interests involved, it has already been admitted by this Tribunal that insurance is essential to the Colony and the Empire, and several fit men have already been exempted on that ground. Recent legislation obliging insurance companies to maintain substantial deposits, either in the Colony or elsewhere in the Empire, has already had the effect of weeding out a number of the weaker companies, with the result that the business of the old established companies is rapidly increasing; each Company therefore becomes of greater value to the Colony. The business of the Commercial Union increased by 50 per cent. during the last half-year. The Company is, I submit, an Imperial asset, and its presence in the Colony is of great assistance to the shipping and other trade of the Empire, with which this Colony is concerned. To exclude such a Company would surely be detrimental to the interests of the Colony.

Major MORGAN urged non-exemption.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Dumbarton)—Would there be any difficulty during the war in the Company returning to its old system of working its business here through agents?

Mr. Dumbarton—The Company, I think, would prefer not to do it because it would lose its name. The Company would be known by the firm representing it; the Chinese look to the firm holding the representation and not to the Company.

The case was considered in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced—The decision of the Tribunal, Mr. Dumbarton, is that you be granted temporary exemption until October 12th to enable you to make arrangements.

MESSRS. LEIGH & ORANGE.

The case of G. G. Wood, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Leigh & Orange, was then considered. Mr. Leask, another partner of the firm, was also present.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Wood)—You are civil engineers and architects; and you tell us in the papers before us, in a general way, that your business consists in the execution of new and important work and in the maintenance and repair of old and that you at present have in hand a very large amount of work. You tell us that you are carrying out, for example, extensive enlargements in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, that you are extending No. 2 Dock so that it may take large standard ships, that you are making new building ships and the like. You also state that you are erecting a new godown for the Wharf Company, and a new Power Station for the Electric Company. You put it to us that the firm's work is of essential importance both imperially and locally. It is also put to us, we understand, that you, Mr. Wood, are, I think, cannot be spared. Your papers show that your pre-war European staff consisted of three partners—Mr. Griffin, Mr. Leask and Mr. Wood—with two assistants and, I think, one overseer. The European staff now consists of the same three partners. The two assistants have left the Colony for military service. There is one overseer as before—Mr. Fawcett, and there is Mr. Lambden, an overseer, who is over-age and whose passport to leave the Colony has, we understand, been refused. Your senior partner, Mr. Griffin, is at present away on leave. Do you know when he will be back?

Mr. Wood—About October.

The CHAIRMAN—And Mr. Leask is proposing to go away on leave when Mr. Griffin returns?

Mr. Wood—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—And Mr. Lambden is proposing to go away if possible?

Mr. Wood—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Bryer, who was a former partner, has been out here during the war?

Mr. Leask—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—Would it be possible for him to return and so liberate Mr. Wood during the war?

Mr. Leask—It is difficult to say. It is highly improbable.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Orange, a former partner, was out here during the war. Would it be possible to arrange with him to help during the war?

Mr. Leask—We approached him and he refused.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Wood)—You are 33 and single, and, of course, as we know, a civil engineer. You have had considerable military training, have you not?

Mr. Wood—I have done considerable volunteer service.

The CHAIRMAN—You held a commission in the Volunteer Battalion of the Essex Regiment for about seven years, and immediately succeeding that a commission in the Hongkong Volunteers and immediately succeeding that again a Captaincy in the Defence Corps. You have held a commission altogether for about 19 years?

Mr. Wood—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—Is there anything you wish to add to what has already been stated?

Mr. Wood—Since sending in the papers describing the amount of work on hand, we have had another fairly large job from the Dock Company and there is also other work that has come in.

Mr. Leask—I should like to make a remark with regard to the amount of work in hand. The statement submitted was prepared at a very busy time and we did not calculate the work we have in hand in comparison with the amount in pre-war days. There has been an increase of fifty per cent. We had five men before the war to do the work; we have three now. We cannot possibly spare Mr. Wood.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Leask)—With regard to your personal proposal to go away on leave, I should like to ask whether you are going on a medical certificate, whether it is necessary that you should go?

Mr. Leask—I have not approached a medical adviser.

The CHAIRMAN—It is your present intention to go?

Mr. LEASK—It is my present intention. I have been working very hard, Saturdays and Sundays included.

Mr. LANG—I should like to ask—Mr. Leask how long he has been back from his last home leave?

Mr. LEASK—I was home in 1916. I returned at the beginning of 1917.

The CHAIRMAN—How long were you away at that time?

Mr. LEASK—Eight months.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Wood)—Have you been away lately?

Mr. WOOD—I was away a month in 1916.

The CHAIRMAN—Not for long leave?

Mr. WOOD—Not since 1911.

Major MORGAN—I should like to ask if this firm has any work to do for the Peak Tramway.

The CHAIRMAN—We are informed that it has.

Major MORGAN—Could not that work be taken over by the P.W.D., or supervised by the P.W.D.?

Mr. WOOD—It would be very unfair to put private business into Government hands. We are here to make a living, and this work comes along and would not be given us if it could be done better otherwise.

Major MORGAN—At the present time Mr. Griffin is on leave and Mr. Leask is proposing to go on leave. At a time like this I do not think anyone should go on leave. We all want leave and most of us are overdue for it. My contention is that the work is being carried on by two partners and for this reason I submit Captain Wood can be spared. He is a most efficient officer and I think would get a commission at once. He would do most excellent work in the Army. I claim non-exemption.

The Tribunal considered the case in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that the decision of the Tribunal was that Mr. Wood would be exempt.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

The case of R. Hall was then considered. Mr. J. H. Wallace appeared for the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Wallace)—We have read your papers and see, and know, that the Company is the owner of steamships operating a service between Hongkong and Canada, with mails for the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Two of your vessels of the Pacific Service are at present requisitioned for purposes of war by the Imperial Government, and you put it to us that the Company's work is of essential importance both Imperially and locally. You also put it to the Tribunal that Mr. Hall is the only engineer on your staff, and is indispensable. Three men have already left the Hongkong office for military service.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Hall)—You are 37 and married, and you are marine superintendent of the Company here. You were formerly in Government service. You do not personally ask for exemption, but your Company asks that you should be exempted. Have you anything further you wish to say?

Mr. HALL—If I have to go away another engineer of the Company with a knowledge of ships would have to take my place.

Mr. WALLACE—Mr. Hall was specially selected for work in Hongkong in view of further developments of the Company which are under consideration now. He is in constant and confidential communication with our head office in that respect.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER—I am authorized to say, on behalf of the Government, that it considers, apart from the work on the *Empress of Japan* and the *Montague*, that Mr. Hall's work is in the Imperial interests and the essential interests of the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN—The Government authorizes you to make that statement?

Mr. FLETCHER—Yes.

Major MORGAN—After the remarks of Mr. Fletcher I can make no claim.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that the decision was that Mr. Hall would be exempt.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

The cases of the employees of the Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. were then considered. Mr. J. Reid appeared for the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Reid)—We have read your papers and we see that you say the Company carries on a large business—as we know it does—in ship-building and ship-repairing for the Government and otherwise. You mention certain contracts with the Ministry of Shipping to build several standard ships of large tonnage, contracts with the Admiralty to build certain other vessels and you are building and repairing also for other British owners. You put it to the Tribunal that this work is of essential importance both Imperially and to the Colony, and I may say that the Tribunal has no doubt as to the importance of the Company's work. The only question, Mr. Reid, as in the case of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, which we heard at the last sitting, is whether, while keeping your proper efficiency, any individual man of the 18 before the Tribunal can be spared, particularly from the clerical staff. We understand that you put it to us that none can be spared.

Mr. REID—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—Your pre-war staff was 81 Europeans and it is now 89. Your Chinese time-workers are about the same as before, but your contract workers have been increased. Five men have left the Colony for military service.

Mr. REID—I wish to correct the number given as to the present European staff. Since the return was made one apprentice to engineering has completed his term and has joined a ship and Mr. Godfrey has left, and is now going on military service. The European staff now, therefore, is 84.

The CHAIRMAN then dealt individually with the 18 men before the Tribunal. Mr. C. W. Brown, ship manager of the ship-repairing work, Mr. Austin, engineer-in-charge of engines generating electric power for the Dockyards, seven years with the Company, being all the time at

the same job; Mr. Chalmers, night-shift foreman in the machine shop; Mr. Duncan, assistant foreman iron-worker; Mr. Gray, assistant foreman joiner; Mr. D. M. Mackay, head foreman boiler-maker; Mr. Wallace, assistant foreman boiler-maker; Mr. W. McKay, joiner; Mr. Croft, engine draughtsman; Mr. G. W. Milne, foreman outside fitter.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Milne)—You were engaged locally; were you not? You have done four years in the Banffshire Artillery. You state in your papers that you do not ask for exemption. You say you do not see why you should be exempt, being the only fit man of military age in your department. You say you do not think that your employers will oppose enrolment as you were locally engaged and have no standing agreement, although you admit you do not know their point of view.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Reid)—You take up the position that he cannot be spared?

Mr. REID—Yes. He is one of three men on this class of work and there is great difficulty in securing men for this work. He is an outside fitter in charge of a great number of men.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing)—Mr. Reid, you are 18 and single and an apprentice to engineering. Mr. Bird is head watchman and the only European in that department. Now we come to the clerical staff. Mr. Weir is bill clerk for engine repair bills and has been eight years with the Company; Mr. Brown is costs clerk for repair accounts and has also been eight years with the Company; Mr. Gerrard, who is 27 and single, is assistant clerk for engine repair accounts; Mr. Stewart, who is 24 and single, is assistant clerk in the same department; Mr. Spiers, 24 and single, is assistant clerk for ship repairs; Mr. Henderson, 27 and single, is clerk on timber yard accounts.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Henderson)—You were engaged locally nine weeks ago. You have written us a letter telling us that you obtained exemption in Canada on account of being a sailor. You have apparently left the sea for your present job.

Mr. HENDERSON—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—Had you experience of the work you are now doing before you joined the Company nine weeks ago?

Mr. HENDERSON—Yes. I had been in a shipping company where I had to do with timber accounts.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Reid)—We understand that you put it to us that with this large European staff—and, of course, it is the largest we have had before us—not one of these 18 men can be spared.

Mr. REID—I do.

The CHAIRMAN—We desire not to interfere with the proper efficiency of your staff. Furthermore we do not suggest a precise parallel between your dock and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, but we notice that out of their rather smaller staff of 77, your pre-war staff being 87—they let 15 go prior to the Tribunal, making altogether 17 men, whereas five men have hitherto gone from Taikoo. Do you not consider that without detriment to your proper efficiency, you could spare some individual man, particularly out of the clerical staff?

Mr. REID—No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN—Take the last one mentioned. The man who was a sailor and has been engaged in his present work on accounts for nine weeks. You say he cannot be spared. I would ask whether you have applied to the source that has been suggested for a list of persons, over-40 or under, who offer their services? There are people capable of doing that work; some of them have considerable commercial experience.

Mr. REID—Probably that is so. I have not applied for the list so far. Our staff is at present absolutely the minimum with which we can carry on. Any reduction in our staff will, directly or indirectly, retard the delivery of the vessels. Home leave, moreover, is in many cases overdue. We have a greater number of men, but our plant is of the most modern type and we generate our own light and power. The only comparison that can be drawn with us in this respect is that of the Naval Yard. For our generating plant we employ four men; the Naval Yard employs seven for theirs and our plant is as large as theirs is, if not larger. Mr. Reid then showed in what capacities the 18 men, whom they had in addition to the number of men at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, were employed. The members of the clerical staff, with the exception of two, were engaged at home with a knowledge of the business.

Major MORGAN pointed out that when giving the reasons for the differences in numbers of the men employed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. and by Taikoo, Mr. Reid had mentioned seven store-keepers and time-keepers. He thought that a certain number of those were included in the Kowloon Dock Company's figures and deductions should be made on that account. He claimed Mr. Rodger and two men from the clerical staff.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that the decision of the Tribunal was that no exemption should be granted to Mr. Rodger, Mr. Spiers and Mr. Henderson. All the others would be exempt.

Mr. REID—May I make a request in the case of Rodger? He is a young man who has done very good work for us for three and a half years. He kept full time, and is an apprentice to engineering. I should be glad if he could be put to some engineering class of work on board ship as a marine engineer.

The Tribunal then adjourned until Monday at 2.30.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 985 Pte. L. E. Lammett was enrolled on 24th July, 1918, and posted to Signalling Section.

No. 630 Pte. A. E. Cherry, Signalling Section, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

No. 173 Spr. G. K. Haxton, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 22nd July, 1918.

No. 46 Pte. G. Fisher, "A" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 22nd July, 1918. The following are permitted to resign, on the recommendation of a medical board, dated 19th July, 1918:—No. 783 Pte. C. H. Chaves, Signalling Section. No. 807 Pte. C. M. Wilson, Signalling Section. No. 934 Gnr. S. Edwards, Artillery Company. No. 959 Pte. D. A. Walsh, Mounted Section.

TRANSFER.

No. 777 Lance-Sgt. W. J. Crawford, is transferred from No. 7 to No. 8 Platoon.

LEAVE.

No. 152 Spr. G. M. Cooke, Engineer Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 23rd July, 1918.

No. 841 Pte. J. R. Irvine, M.G. Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure.

No. 60 Gnr. J. R. Johnston, Artillery Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure. Pte. H. R. Phelps, "D" Co., is granted 2½ months' leave, on Government business, from 30th July, 1918.

PULLTHROUGHS.

The brass weight of an old pullthrough must be returned to store before a new pullthrough can be issued.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Monday, 29th July:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Tuesday, 30th July:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Thursday, 1st August:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.E. Class only.

Friday, 2nd August:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

26th July to 2nd August:—

E.L. Manning Nightly. Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

Officers next for duty: Belcher's, 2nd-Lieut. Moxley; Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Templeton; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Matthews.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Belcher's at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belcher's at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants. Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 29th July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress: Dress order without rifles.

Tuesday, 30th July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress: Drill order without rifles. The following will attend:—Sergeant Humphreys, Ptes. Blair, McIntyre, Stubbs, Sutherland, A. E. Wood, Abney, Falconer, Hayward, Hossie, Macfarlane, Bridger, Earle, and Griffin.

Thursday, 1st August:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Uniform need not be worn, but rifles, belts and pouches must be carried. The following will attend:—Sergeant Humphreys, Corps. Edgcombe and Mackichan and Lance-Corps. Hancock, Ptes. Bridger, Chapman, Kent, Sutherland, Williamson, J. R. Wood and Young.

Friday, 2nd August:—

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 30th July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T.E.T.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"FOOD CONTROLLER OF THE WORLD."

WHAT MR. HOOVER HAS DONE FOR THE ALLIES.

BY SIR WILLIAM GOODE, K.B.E.

Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator of the United States, better known as Food Controller of the World, will arrive in London within a few weeks. He is coming to confer with Viscount Rhonda and the other Allied Food Controllers. There would have been precious little food to control in this country if it had not been for Hoover.

He is one of the few great administrators developed by the war. For ten years prior to the beginning of hostilities his home had been in London, and he was known in July, 1914, only as the leading mining engineer and as chairman and director of some of the largest British and other mining corporations. A month later, at the request of the American Ambassador, he tackled and solved the problem of the 100,000 Americans who found themselves stranded in London after the outbreak of war.

In October of 1914 he became the world's first Food Controller. In that month he undertook responsibility for rationing the sixteen million people whom the Germans intended to starve in Belgium, and with successful celerity organised the Commission for Relief in Belgium, of which he is still chairman. Lord Curzon has described Hoover's work in this connection as "a miracle of scientific organisation." History will add that it was the seed of Allied honesty and the hallmark of Allied humanity. In April, 1917, Hoover left London to organise, at the urgent request of President Wilson, a Food Administration in the United States.

LIKE TWO BROTHERS. Viscount Rhonda and Hoover have worked like two brothers. There have been no reservations, no petty secrets, and, therefore, no misunderstandings. When it looked as if there would not be meat and bacon enough to fill the Allied larder, Hoover instituted voluntary meatless and porkless days throughout the length and breadth of the United States. His countrymen and countrywomen responded with such whole-souled self-denial that there is now almost no bacon and meat—than our available ships can carry. When we were "threatened" with the probability of rationing bread, Hoover diluted the loaf, called it "Victory Bread," and appealed to America for wheatless days.

In practically all the leading American hotels it is now impossible to get any wheat bread. The United States has reduced its consumption of wheat by 30 per cent. And bread in England is still rationed. From July 1st, 1917, to January 1st, 1918, the United States exported sufficient food to ration seventy-seven million people in Europe with essential foodstuffs.

Next to that of President Wilson, Hoover's name is, perhaps, to-day the best known in America. Yet he is only forty-four, and has lived most of his life abroad. He has no politics, has never before held any public office, and is sufficiently rich to be utterly independent of any material reward that politics might offer.

His success is due to the fact that he is courageous, sincere, always knows his job, and brings to bear upon it an amazing concentration of purpose and a scientific mind of electric alertness. He has no time for social distractions, and is generally so preoccupied as to be considered brusque, but the French Huguenot blood that runs through his veins endows him with infinite compassion for human suffering.

No welcome can be too good for Herbert Hoover on his return to this country in July. His services to the Allies since the beginning of the war have been to use a much misused word—incalculable.

Thursday, 1st August:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 29th July:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 30th July:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Wednesday, 31st July:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Friday, 2nd August:—

7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 29th July:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 1st August:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 30th July:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 29th July, and Friday, 2nd August:—

5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

Joined, Cadet F. N. B. Alliston, and posted to No. 1 Section.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 31st July:—

5.30 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

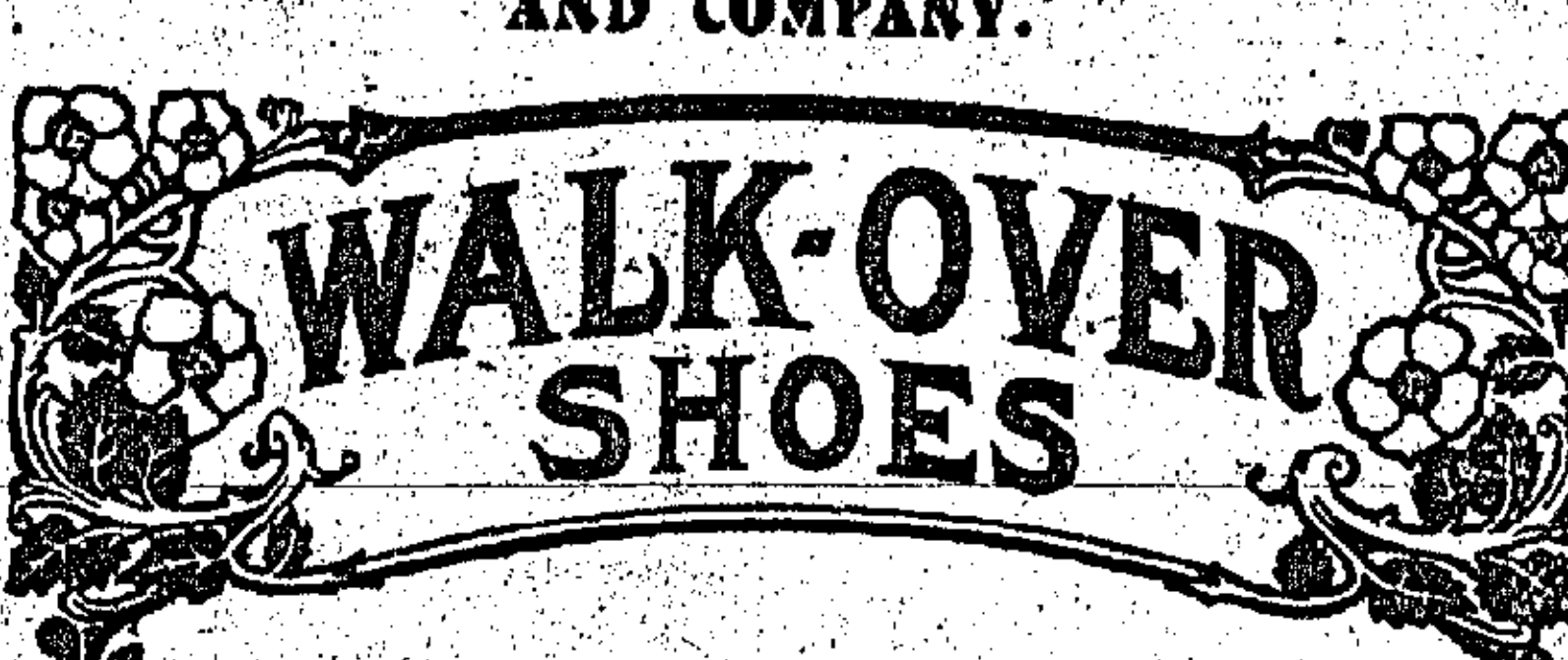
Saturday, 3rd August:—

1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 3 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, 26th July, 1918.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.



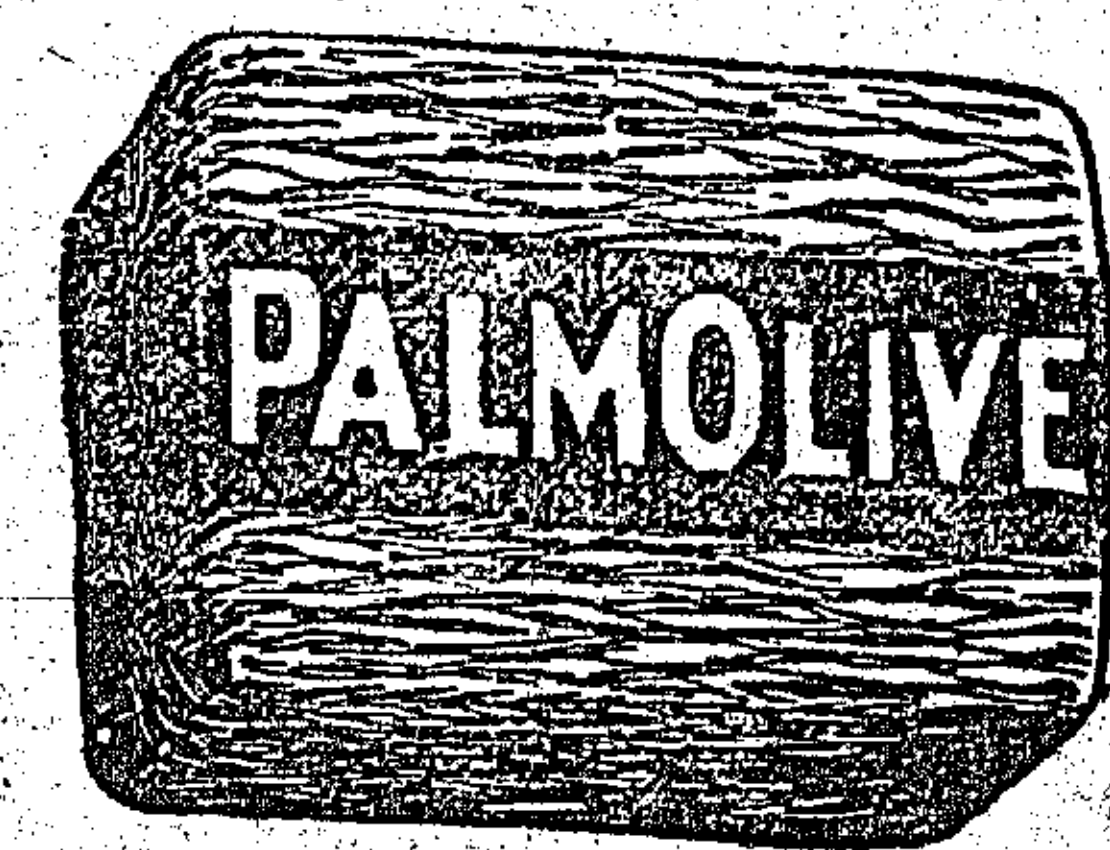
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MEMBERS are reminded that the "At Home," which was to have taken place on July 16th, has been POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, July 21st.

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Hon. Sec., L.R.C.
[2280]

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[2257]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE STORE KEEPER. Apply in own writing, with copies of references, stating age, experience and salary required, to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
[2268]

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WANTED immediately for a Government requisitioned vessel proceeding shortly West of Suez, Second and Third Mates. China Coast Wages paid in Sterling. Apply to—
c/o "China Mail" Office,
6, Wyndham Street.
[2256]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, citizen desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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AUCTIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Eight Lots of CROWN LAND at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Regist. No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Acres	Superficial Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Premium
1	100	Aberdeen Island Lot No. 31	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	£100	£7,704
2	101	"	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	£100	
3	102	"	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	£100	
4	103	"	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	£100	
5	104	"	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	£100	
6	105	"	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	£100	
7	106	"	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	£100	
8	107	"	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	£100	

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 P.M. at "Abertholwyn" No. 14, Peak Road,

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Teak Folding Tables, Teak Overmantels, Lady's Writing Desks, Brass and Copper Fenders, Teak Flower Stands, White Lace Curtains, Pictures and Porcelain, Marble Mantel Clock, Brass Clock in Case (360 days), Draught and Fire Screens, etc., etc.
Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard with Mirror, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cut Glass and Silver Ware, etc., etc.
Double and Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Double Wardrobes with Mirrors, Marble Top Teak Washstands and Dressing Tables, Rattan Chairs and Tables, Toilet Cracker, etc., etc.
Bathrooms, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

ALSO

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Comprising:—
Curio Cabinet, Couches, Armchairs and Chairs, Lady's Desk, Tea Table, Wall Brackets, Flower Stands, Tapestry, Square Tables, Overmantel, etc., etc.
Plants in Pots, Electric Ceiling Fan and Light Fittings, etc., etc.
N.B.—All the Teak Furniture is light stained.
On view from Tuesday, the 30th July, 1918. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
[2259]

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE To be Let at the Peak for a year. Four Bed-rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court. Apply—
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[2232]

TO LET.
SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (36 miles from Victoria, B.C., and four miles from Duncan Station). ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating and excellent food, fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw. Apply—
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[2226]

TO LET.
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For rent and further particulars apply to—
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[2217]

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No. 57, Ten Pak, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[22]

TO LET.
NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 23, Ten Pak.
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DEATH

FRASER.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on July 21st, JEAN FRASER, late of Melbourne, Australia.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, 27th JULY, 1918

RIVAL PORTS IN THE FAR EAST.

RECENTLY we have heard a good deal about the efforts which are to be made to develop Manila as a terminus for ships on the Pacific run. A rather grandiose report, also, has been issued by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board with the object of showing that by the expenditure of some millions of taels Shanghai can be made into one of the largest ports in the world. Japanese newspapers, on the other hand, have claimed that it is the destiny of either Kobe or Nagasaki to become the principal port on the shores of the Western Pacific. It may, therefore, be excusable to write a few words on the future possibilities of Hongkong, so that, in the discussions which take place on the subject, local people will not be unduly disturbed by the sanguine forecasts and expectations of their friends in Manila, Shanghai and Japan.

Let us say, at once, that we are not foolish enough to suppose that any of the other ports mentioned have by any means reached their limit of expansion. Nor are we parochial-minded enough to suppose that, if they develop, it must of necessity be at the expense of Hongkong. On the contrary, we believe that the healthy growth of any centre of trade in the Far East stimulates the commerce of this Colony, and as we look back over the past six or seven decades we realise that when Hongkong was in its infancy there was not a very great volume of trade either at Shanghai, Nagasaki or Manila. Times, however, have changed since those days.

It was mainly owing to the determined attitude of the British—who were based, as it were, upon the island of Hongkong—that the Government of China agreed to certain arrangements which threw Shanghai open to the trade of the world. It is as well to remind some of our not very generous critics that in those early days, when Britain paid the price of opening the door of China to trade, she made no selfish conditions, but offered the fruits of her enterprise and sacrifice to all the nations of the earth. We cannot, at the moment, recall a parallel, but if such exists it can, at least, be said that the practice was not general. Therefore we may claim that, although Shanghai is an international settlement and new-comers into the field of commerce find that it offers them certain attractions which Hongkong does not possess, yet British interests in Shanghai are very real, British enterprise in Shanghai has been very effective, and even if the British "sphere of influence" in that region is challenged, still British commerce will benefit by the development of Shanghai.

It would be folly, however, to overlook the physical disadvantages of the port, and while the expenditure of some millions of dollars upon docks, wharves, and dredging will almost certainly prove remunerative, it is well to remember that the deep channels provided by nature do not require maintenance. A port on the highway of ocean commerce must of necessity prove more accessible than one up a river. It may be said, of course, that London and Southampton are not on the ocean highways, but they are termini and the foundation of their trade was laid in the days when the Vikings raided the seaports. The developments at Tilbury are evidence of the endeavours made to lessen the distance to be traversed by ships using the port of London. As for Southampton, it is certain that, but for Admiralty requirements, Portsmouth would have become a great mercantile port and shipping would not have made the journey up the water to Southampton.

We now come to consider Manila. For many years, indeed for centuries, the Spaniards neglected that port. In the latter days British enterprise found an outlet in the Philippine Islands, but it was difficult to overcome the inertia of the local officials. Then came the explosion of the *Maine*. That sent a political tidal wave round the world with results that were unfortunate for Spain, and the United States became a power in the Far East. With all the enthusiasm and energy for which our cousins are justly famous, the Americans set about their mission in the Philippines. They introduced new roads, sanitation, a Bureau of Science and everything modern. They have reaped their reward, and in many respects they have made Manila a pattern for Hongkong. But not all the enterprise and enthusiasm of youth coupled with the experience of old age can move Manila one foot nearer to the mainland of China, and that accident of geography is just the deciding factor of trade in the Orient.

Nagasaki, admittedly, possesses a wonderful harbour and fine shipbuilding facilities. It is destined to grow. We may again, at the risk of being accused of national egotism, remark that the shipyards of Nagasaki are the result of training given to the Japanese by British teachers. The fact remains, however, that Japanese ships are now being repaired in the dockyards of Hongkong, and that Japanese ships from America make this port their terminus.

Let us, therefore, retain a balanced outlook upon this subject. There is not the slightest need for alarm, locally, at the enterprising projects of the other great neighbouring ports, so long as they serve as a reminder that we, too, must look well ahead and leave nothing to chance. Hongkong possesses certain natural advantages, geographical and economic, of which the other places cannot deprive it. South China is an illimitable field for trade and enterprise, and despite their extraordinary political misadministration, the Cantonese are a remarkable people. The commerce of Hongkong has been great in the past, but it will be greater in the future. Industrial Hongkong is in its infancy. Only lethargy can retard its progress, and we should be grateful to our friendly rivals for their not infrequent reminders of the fact that for future prosperity we must make our plans well and soundly.

Two cases of bubonic plague and two deaths from the same disease were notified in the Colony on Thursday.

We are glad to learn that Mr. J. J. Bryan, who has been seriously ill in hospital for some time past, has made such progress that he hopes to be able to go on six months' leave early next week.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Sin Shen-de, \$50; Bellios School for Girls, \$20; Wong Sze, \$10; Lo So Sze, \$20; Mr. U. I. Tung, \$10; Pawnbrokers' Guild, \$20.

Two very enjoyable bathing picnics were held on the 11th and 26th insts., respectively, by the 83th Company R.G.A. under the auspices of the Services' Entertainment Fund. On each occasion there was a large attendance. Excellent teas were provided, the arrangements for serving which were undertaken by Gunner Hammond assisted by a Committee. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the subscribers to the S.E.F. at each outing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMENTS ON CASES THAT ARE SUB-JUDICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I am well aware from personal experience that you refrain from commenting on, or publishing letters that comment on, cases "Sub-judice."

As you are, I believe, in the throes of litigation, is it not unwise of you, and, possibly making "confusion worse confounded," to publish the very severe comments of the Appeal Tribunal on the case in question—that in which you are involved, and which is still "Sub-judice"?

Are you not rendering yourselves liable to the censure of the Judge at the trial for publishing such comments, and, though this letter may not be read by any of the members of a prospective jury, is it not extremely likely that they will have read the remarks of the Appeal Tribunal?

Contrary to certain expressed opinions, I am not the author of "The Letters of Junius," nor am I "Wireless," but, sir, Your obedient servant,

PHILIP W. GOLDRING.

Hongkong, July 26th, 1918.
[Our correspondent is evidently a humorist.—Ed., H.D.P.]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following candidates for degrees have satisfied the examiners:—

Faculty of Medicine. Degree of M.B., B.S.—Ma Chiu Ki and Ong Hock Chye.
Faculty of Engineering. Degree of B.Sc. (Eng.)—Chao Ming Hsin, Cheah Sin Bee, Cheah Tiang Im, Lee Boon Hock, Li Chih Chang, Lim Bang Inn, Liu Chen Hua, Shih Yung Cheng, Siu Ho Ming, Tay Gan Tin, Un Po, Wang Zung Kwei, Wang Zung Yu, Yao Kwang Yu and Yan Shu Tung.
Faculty of Arts. Degree of B.A.—Cheung Sun Wing, Chi Chia Hsueh, Lo Hin Shing, Ma Tsung Cheung and Tu Gee Chun.

AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of fourteen taels of Government opium.

Defendant was arrested in Connaught Road Central, with the opium found concealed round his waist.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, fined defendant \$1,000 with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

TOMMY ON THE BOLSHEVISTS.

A soldier sitting in a canteen in London bared his arms, and showed great scars round his wrists. "See those, miss, the Bolshevists did that. I was tied by the wrists and towed through the streets of Petrograd at the tail of a motor-car. That's what I got for fighting for months for the Russians with the British armoured cars. In Russia there are three lots—the nobles and all them, they're Russians, and all right; and there are the peasants and that lot, they are decent fellows and good Russians. Between the two there's the Bolshevists, and they are nothing but Germans in disguise. Believe me, miss, if we had had a division of British troops over in those parts, I don't believe that Russian collapse would have happened. The right sort of them would have held them together."

COLLECTING FUNDS FOR THE FRONT.

"DEARTH OF MONEY FOR MILITARY EXPENDITURE."

BOGUS COLLECTOR SENT TO PRISON.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Noel Baker Dyer, alias N. B. Mohamed, a young Eurasian, was charged, on remand (1) with unlawfully collecting money between February 28th, 1917, and March 27th, 1918, from the Sun Wo Tai Knitting Factory, purporting it to be for a certain club or society; (2) with obtaining a sum of money from a Chinese gentleman living in Kowloon by representing himself as a collector for war charities.

It will be remembered that defendant, at the first day's hearing, denied that he was collecting subscriptions for war charities or that he was soliciting money from people. He had been commissioned by some friends who were off to Vladivostok to organize a sports meeting and for that purpose he went to the knitting factory at Kowloon and appealed to the manager to give a prize. Defendant also stated that he was leaving for Bombay on war service and that he expected to be transferred later to the battlefields of France, where he was eager "to do his bit."

The accountant of the knitting factory stated that he had never seen defendant before. He never came to witness' shop. Inspector Gerrard said that witness was very eager to give evidence against defendant some time ago, but since then his ardour had cooled down. This was probably due to the fact that both witness and defendant were living in the same street, and that the former feared that trouble would ensue if he gave adverse evidence. Another man, who was also expected to appear as a witness in the case, had mysteriously disappeared and is believed to have gone into the country. Inspector Gerrard applied for the withdrawal of the first charge, as there was no evidence to be called.

Mr. Wolfe accordingly withdrew the first charge. Dealing with the second charge, Inspector Gerrard stated that the subscription list found on defendant contained several fictitious names and amount purported to have been subscribed. For example, one gentleman whose name was included in the list denied that he ever wrote his name on the list. There was only one exception, where a man paid defendant \$1.

A witness stated that defendant came to his shop and represented himself as having returned from England and France after serving in the battle area for over twelve months. He said that he had come back to the Colony with the intention of collecting money for military expenditure, as they were in want of money at the front. He asked witness to subscribe, but, as the circumstances seemed rather suspicious, witness went out and returned with Sergeant Grant, who arrested defendant. Defendant: It is a lie; I did not ask him for subscriptions for military purposes in France. I only asked him for some money to enable me to give an entertainment to some friends of mine who were going to accompany me to the front.

Witness: No, he said nothing of the sort. He referred to military expenditure at the front.
Defendant: I do not know whether witness understood me, as I am not a fluent speaker of Chinese. He must have thought I wanted money for military expenditure, when I really asked it for organising an entertainment.
Mr. Wolfe said that defendant must have found it rather hard to translate the different kinds of war charities into Chinese. (Laughter.)

Inspector Gerrard introduced the next witness as "the man who entertained the financial representative of the Front," while his master went out for the Police. Witness deposed that he heard defendant say "We are here to collect funds for military purposes." His master went out with the ostensible object of changing a \$50 note, and returned with the Police, who arrested defendant. Defendant also stated that another friend, who had also arrived from England, was collecting funds for military purposes. Witness added that he subscribed \$5 last year to a list given him by defendant, who said the money was to be used for holding Far Eastern sports.

Defendant reiterated the statement he made at the previous hearing. He added that he had been medically examined in the presence of Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., and found fit, and was expecting to leave for the front shortly. He and his friends wished to have some pleasure before departing, and he went round collecting funds.

Inspector Gerrard said there was no Club known as the Kowloon Boys' Football Club.
Defendant: That is the name we gave to a gang of boys who used to play football. I admit that some of the names on the list are fictitious.
Inspector Gerrard stated that defendant and his brother were members of the Hongkong Police Reserve, but had been dismissed the Force owing to the fact that they were discovered going round to several firms collecting money, which they represented was to be used for school athletic sports. Either defendant or his brother had been imprisoned in Shanghai for the same offence.

Inspector Gerrard said that if the military authorities wanted defendant for the front they could get him out of gaol.
Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe found defendant guilty on the second charge and sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

THE WAR.

FOCH TIGHTENING GRIP ON GERMANS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF AMERICANS.

LARGE LINER TORPEDOED.

SUBMARINE DISCHARGES ELEVEN TORPEDOES.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF ALBANIAN OPERATIONS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT. BRITISH LINE SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

LONDON, July 26th.
10.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Early at night the enemy entered one of our posts southward of Villers-Bretonneux, but an immediate counter-attack ejected him.

We repulsed a raiding party northward of Sothe.

We slightly advanced our line at night southward of Rossignol Wood in the Hebuterne sector, taking a few prisoners and six machine-guns.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING IN YPRES SECTOR.

LONDON, July 24th.
10.05 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable hostile artillery firing this morning in the Ypres sector.

Little flying was possible yesterday owing to wind and rain.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

AMERICAN ADVANCE AT JAULGONNE.

LONDON, July 25th.
1.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a graphic despatch describing the American advance at Jaulgonne, says:—

The enemy opposition, chiefly echeloned infantry, was most admirably concealed in thick woods, entailing the greatest American precaution against ambush. In the dense undergrowth machine-guns were at a discount, and it virtually became a fight with the rifle, in which the Americans excelled. Neither side was able to obtain much help from artillery, and the Germans did not attempt even to put up a barrage, but in higher and more open ground they retired behind machine-gun nests.

Captured orders showed that the Germans had allotted 15 machine-guns to each decimated company.

The Americans occupied Jaulgonne, and pursued the enemy as far as Foret-de-Ris. Meanwhile the Franco-American advance progressed from the Oulchy-Chateau battery road, when it was opposed by great masses of Germans; indeed, the presence of masses of men, material and stores in this sector suggests that the Germans had been preparing for a great advance to Paris.

Hitherto nine divisions of Prince Rupprecht's reserves were thrown in at this point, and were supplemented by another division from the Rheims-Dormans front.

Prisoners state that the enemy's 33-centimetre guns, with which our back areas were shelled, were run on spurs from light railways from the Foret-de-Fere, but doubtless these "heavies" have now beaten a retreat.

Prisoners also state that in order to keep up their spirits a *communiqué* was widely circulated in their ranks stating that the Rheims advance was a mere side issue to distract attention from Prince Rupprecht's attack on the northern front, which had begun three days before, and was everywhere driving the English into the sea and inflicting enormous losses. The German rank and file, however, are beginning to be sceptical regarding such reports.

ENEMY'S MAN-POWER.

LONDON, July 25th.
3.50 p.m.

Hitherto 64 German Divisions have been engaged in the Marne battles, representing nearly one-third of the available German Army. All groups of the German Armies from Flanders to Alsace-Lorraine have been drawn upon, but Prince Rupprecht has still plenty of reserve divisions. The enemy, however, seems to have reached what might be called the downward curve of his manpower. His units are much below strength. This applies also to Prince Rupprecht's army, and possibly explains why Prince Rupprecht does not seem inclined for an offensive. The German battalions are likely to remain at this low level until September, unless boys who have not yet been greatly used are previously utilised.

FRENCH COUNTER-OFFENSIVE RECOVERS GROUND.

PARIS, July 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—We captured 30 prisoners in a raid south of Montdidier.

On the north bank of the Marne the enemy at night-time powerfully counter-attacked in the region of Dormans and occupied a small wood 1,500 metres north of Treloup and the village Chassins, both of which our counter-offensive speedily recovered.

There was violent artillery firing south of the Ourcq and in the region west of Rheims.

ENEMY'S POSITION UNTENABLE.

LONDON, July 25th.

11.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday at midnight, states:—The enemy's position in the salient south of the Aisne has become untenable. On the western side he is fighting a retreating battle, depending upon machine-guns in advantageous positions to hold up our advance while he gets away his material. Very little enemy artillery is left on this front. Fere-en-Tardenois is about the centre of the salient, and the advance of a few kilometres, such as we made to-day, would enable us to sweep back with our long-range artillery the whole of the remaining area to the east front, upon which the Germans are engaged with the British and French between Vigny and the Marne.

The victory on the Marne and the large haul of prisoners we made in a few hours is significant of the feeble quality of the troops with which the enemy is obliged to hold sectors where he does not expect an attack. Half of his "shock" divisions have been shot to pieces between Soissons and Main-de-Massiges, and divisions holding quiet sectors which have been systematically drained of their best men for "storm" units are so match for the French infantry.

AMERICANS' BRILLIANT PARTICIPATION IN ENEMY REPULSE.

LONDON, July 25th.

7.25 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters states it has now been disclosed that the Americans brilliantly participated in General Gouraud's repulse of the Crown Prince east of Rheims. The unit was marching westward to reinforce comrades on the Marne when it was recalled.

FOCH CLOSING THE PINNERS.

LONDON, July 25th.
7.25 a.m.

The latest *communiqué* shows that Generalissimo Foch methodically continues closing the pincers which have been gripping the Germans between the Aisne and the Marne since July 18th. The capture of Armentières increases the envelopment of Oulchy-le-Chateau, and the capture of Brezy brings the Allies only five miles from the important centre of the roads at Fere-en-Tardenois, whence, according to a *communiqué* to-day, the Germans are hastily removing the material which has accumulated since the beginning of June. The Allies are thus relaxing the German hold on the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road and are gradually linking up the front formed by Oulchy-le-Chateau-Fere-en-Tardenois-Montagne-de-Rheims, where they promise to eventually establish a strong line. On the eastern side of the triangle the British advance north of the Ardre river is most important, threatening the German left with envelopment, while the Franco-Americans advancing from the Marne menace the German centre.

The British success at Vigny threatens Fiammes, another important centre. Hence the desperation whereby the Germans are striving to prevent the Allied advance in this direction. Their defence at Soissons is also beginning to be more formidable as the Allies continue to advance, for Soissons is a vital pivot of the German position.

It is estimated that there are 400,000 Germans fighting within this triangle, whose sides the Allies are squeezing. Their very numbers apart, the obstinate resistance in this rugged country constitute an obstacle to the closing of the pincers at the narrow Rheims-Soissons opening, but the relentless Allied pressure is gradually emptying the triangle of the enemy masses.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICANS FORCE BACK ENEMY LINES.

LONDON, July 25th.

3.10 a.m.

An American official report states:—Between the Ourcq and the Marne local combats resulted in our further forcing back the enemy's lines.

The enemy's positions north-westward of Jaulgonne were penetrated to a depth of from one to two miles.

AMERICANS RECONQUER EPIEDS.

PARIS, July 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—Between the Ourcq and the Marne our attacks were resumed this morning and continued successfully throughout the day.

We hold on the left of Armentières Chatelet Wood, beyond which we reached and occupied Brezy.

The French and Americans in the centre advanced over three kilometres at certain points.

There was desperate fighting in the region of Epieds and Vigny. The Germans recaptured Epieds on Tuesday evening, but the American counter-attack reconquered it.

We advanced our line north of both villages beyond Courpail, and we are advancing our right in the forest of Fere, north of Charvies and Jaulgonne. Farther east we enlarged the bridgehead at Treloup and captured the southern part of the forest of Ris.

We captured in this sector five five-inch guns, 50 machine-guns and much material.

There was intermittent artillery firing between the Marne and Rheims.

In Tuesday's fighting, in which we captured Rheims Wood, south of Courpail, we took several hundred prisoners. Our total of prisoners taken in the region Mailly-Raineval-Aubevillers, north of Montdidier, on Tuesday, is 1,850, including 52 officers, of whom four were colonels. The booty includes four field-guns, 45 trench-mortars, and 300 machine-guns.

GERMAN ASSAULTS SMASHED UP.

PARIS, July 24th.

A *communiqué* states:—The night was characterised by great artillery firing between the Marne and the Aisne in the Bois-de-Courton and Bois-de-Roi.

The Germans counter-attacked at nine o'clock last evening in the region of Vigny, but our troops smashed up all the assaults, and we maintained our positions intact.

The remainder of the front was uneventful.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 25th.

A wireless German official report states:—We defeated five attacks between Noyant and Hartennes and recaptured Ville Montoire. We repulsed enemy attacks between the Aisne and the Marne and drove the enemy back from the height north-eastward of Rocourt and Chatelet Wood. After a desperate all-day struggle we repulsed the French and British at many points north of the Ardre.

BRITISH EXTEND ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 25th.

9.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—The British resumed operations this morning and further advanced in the woods surrounding Vigny. A considerable pocket of thickly-wooded ground has thus been taken from the enemy's possession, which is of considerable importance. Meanwhile the French continue to press with unabated vigour on the western side of the German salient.

AMERICANS AND GERMANS IN FIERCE FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 10.30 on Tuesday evening, states:—The German resistance to-day was very stubborn. Fighting was persistent on almost the whole front between the Marne and Aisne and between the Marne and Vigny, which village, with the woods to the eastward, were captured by the British.

Two British divisions in the Ardre sector were engaged in a desperate offensive battle for four days.

In consequence of the advances scored by the Allies in heavy attacks the line to-night runs, roughly, along the railway from Nanteuil to Chateau Thierry.

German artillery firing was very severe on both sides of the Ourcq. Their front was stiffed with machine-gun nests.

There was fierce fighting between the Americans and Germans on the crests north of the Marne.

Speaking generally, the French and American bridgeheads north of the river were steadily enlarged during the day.

We advanced two miles in the region of Charvies and Mont St. Pere, capturing Munster and fortified farms.

Fires were visible during the night at several points behind the enemy's front, the Germans burning stores or their depots being set on fire by our guns.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RAID ON TONDERN. HIS MAJESTY INSPECTS "MYSTERY" SHIP.

LONDON, July 25th.

His Majesty the King, inspecting the Grand Fleet, also inspected the "mystery" ship employed as an aeroplane carrier in the attack on the Zeppelin sheds at Tondern. She reached a point off the German coast early in the morning and despatched a number of aeroplanes, of which one, reaching its destination, flew at a height of only 10 feet. Tondern was fast asleep, and the aeroplane flew over the whole length of the main street, where the occupant of a farm-cart waved a friendly greeting, not suspecting the visitor was hostile. The raid was a complete surprise, and not a single gun was fired until the aeroplane dropped bombs, exploding a munition dump. Then it released the remaining bombs on the Zeppelin sheds. Flames 1,000 feet high indicated to the pilot that his object had been achieved. He departed, leaving other aircraft to complete the programme. The first pilot returned unscathed, despite a heavy barrage, after being three hours in the air. The second pilot bombed a second shed, and, despite anti-aircraft fire, also returned unscathed.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WHITE STAR LINER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, July 24th.

The White Star liner *Justitia* (32,000 tons) was sunk off the North Irish coast on the morning of July 20th, after an extraordinary 24 hours' fight with a submarine.

The first torpedo wrecked the engine-room, which stopped the ship.

Subsequently 10 torpedoes were fired, of which only two were effective, and four were exploded by gunfire from the ship.

No passengers were lost.

Ten of the crew were killed. Four hundred survivors were landed.

LATER.

GERMAN PRESS JUBILANT.

The German Press is jubilant at the torpedoing of the *Justitia*, which it declares was the former *Vaterland*. The fact is, the *Justitia* was launched in 1915, being built for the Holland-America line, which christened her the *Stettendam*.

Three to eight submarines are mentioned as participating in the attack. Accompanying destroyers dropped many depth charges. While patrol-boats stood by a Naval tug took the vessel in tow.

Seven torpedoes were fired between three in the afternoon and eight o'clock next morning. The *Justitia* was then well en route to port.

She was damaged by the first torpedo, which alone hit the vessel. Finally, the submarine emerged at ten in the morning and fired two torpedoes, both of which struck, one forward and the other aft. The *Justitia* sank at one in the afternoon.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE U-BOAT MENACE PROOF OF DIMINUTION.

LONDON, July 24th.

Conclusive proof of the diminution of the U-boat menace is afforded by the Admiralty's latest statement of losses of merchant tonnage. This reveals that the total losses of the world's merchant ships for the month of June were 275,629 gross tons, comprising 161,082 British and 114,547 Allied and neutral. These figures show a monthly drop in the world's sinkings of 81,905 tons compared with May, 37,786 compared with April, and 125,834 compared with March of 1918, while compared with the month of June last year the world's drop is 437,092. The purely British drops are 64,627 compared with May, 67,005 compared with April, and 63,064 compared with March this year, and 271,333 compared with June last year. The losses in world's tonnage, including marine risk, are lower for the month of June, 1918, than for any month since September, 1916. Comparing the quarterly periods the losses for the three months ending with June were lower than in any quarter since the third quarter of 1916. The sailings exceed the high level of recent months. The total sailings for the quarter ending June 30th amount to 7,430,385 gross tons, being considerably higher than for the two preceding quarters.

ITALO-BRITISH ACTIVITIES IN ADRIATIC.

ROME, July 24th.

An Admiralty *communiqué* states:—Italian and British naval units continue their activities in the Adriatic. Military works and anchorages at Cattaro and Antivari were again bombarded on July 21st, with visibly good results.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF ALBANIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 24th.

A French Eastern *communiqué* states:—The operations in Albania have resulted in the occupation of the whole of the mountainous region dominating the right side of the valley of the Devoli.

We have taken the villages above the junction of the Holta on the left bank.

We captured 842 prisoners from July 21st to 22nd. Our losses were small.

The operations in Albania were a complete success during the past two months, and were carried out by much smaller effectives than the enemy's. Our troops fought sometimes in snow and sometimes in the broiling sun.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"FOR VALOUR."

LONDON, July 25th.

The award of three new Victoria Crosses is announced in the *Gazette*, the most conspicuous being—

Brigadier-General St. GEORGE GROGAN, Worcester Regiment. Throughout three days of intense fighting he commanded infantry remnants of a division and various attached troops, displayed magnificent leadership and materially stayed the onward thrust of enemy masses. Throughout the most critical part of the third day he spent the time under artillery, trench-mortar, rifle and machine-gun fire riding up and down the front line encouraging and reorganising the troops, and leading back those who were beginning to retire. He had his horse shot under him, but nevertheless continued on foot to encourage the men until another horse was brought. His wonderful example inspired not only his own but the adjacent Allied troops.

THE JONAS CONSPIRACY CASE.

LONDON, July 25th.

Sahn, who was arrested in connection with the Jonas case (mentioned on July 1st) has been found not guilty.

The defence of Jonas is that he obtained the information merely for business purposes.

SWEDISH SOCIALIST IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 25th.

M. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, has arrived in England from France.

BRITISH COURT IN MOURN- ING FOR EX-TSAR.

LONDON, July 25th.

His Majesty the King has ordered the Court to go into mourning for four weeks for the late ex-Tsar.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

LATER.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Connaught, and the Grand-Duke Georg of Russia attended a Memorial Service for the late ex-Tsar in the Russian Church in London.

GERMAN BANK IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 25th.

The Government has restricted the operations of the German Bank in Brazil to the liquidation of current business. It is believed that this foreshadows the closing of the bank.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GENERAL GOURKO COMMANDS ALLIED TROOPS IN MURMAN.

LONDON, July 25th.

A telegram from Berlin via Amsterdam states that General-Gourko commands the Allied troops in Murman.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PRICE OF A GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

AMSTERDAM, July 24th.

M. Tchitcherine has informed the German *Charge d'Affaires* at Moscow that up to July 19th over 200 Left Social Revolutionaries who were implicated in the murder of Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador, had been shot.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, July 24th.

Mr. Walter Long, in a speech at London, announced that the War Cabinet approved of the scheme for Imperial Preference formulated by the Committee of the Cabinet which is considering the question of inter-Imperial trade.

Mr. Walter Long believed that the whole Empire would approve of the scheme. The Committee had dealt with the question of securing raw materials for the Empire, the first instance, and a whole series of reports on the matter had been approved by the War Conference and the War Cabinet. The Government were losing no time in seeing to it that the Allies' victory should be a real victory, not only giving peace to the world, but giving a lead which other countries will gladly follow, and which will enable us to develop the Empire along lines leading to prosperity to ourselves and to our co-operators. (Applause.)

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, July 25th.

The *Daily Chronicle* understands that the Government's Imperial Preference Scheme includes the abrogation of the most-favoured nation clauses.

(Continued on Page 6.)

A BLESSING TO WOMEN.

Throughout the many stages of woman's life, from peevish girlhood through womanhood, motherhood, to the declining years of old age, there is no better, milder, or more effective medical companion to women-folk than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They promote a healthy and regular condition, cleansing and restoring the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys to perfect working order. A few doses occasionally when well, will assure a pure and healthy system. Years ago, Pills were the medicine of the poor only. To-day the efficacy of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome the common ailments and restore health and happiness to sick and ailing women, has convinced not only the working section of the population, but the wives and daughters of the more wealthy, professional, and independent classes that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine, and are absolutely indispensable to every lady's boudoir. They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 10 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.
THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT CRIPPLE.

"The whisky with the small label and the big reputation" is

JOHNNIE WALKER

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending

PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT ARROWROOT

Because

It is "of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.



MARTIN'S APIOL STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills are easily recognized from the fact that they are round and white. All Chemists and Stores sell them. Beware of cheap imitations. Price 1/6. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gonorrhea, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from Mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HONDURAS DECLARES WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, July 22nd.

Honduras has declared war against Germany.

SPEECH BY GENERAL SMUTS.

London, July 24th.

The following is the concluding portion of General Smuts' speech which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

THE INCREASING AMERICAN ARMY.

They were pouring across the Atlantic at the rate of more than a quarter of a million a month, and it would not be so long before the American Army in France would be as large as the British and French combined. (Loud cheers.) When it is remembered that Germany at the height of her power before the Americans came in could not strike this paralyzing blow, what would be her position when America's new and incomparable army is fully on the scene? We can be confident as regards the end, be it far or near. It is as sure as the rising of the sun to-morrow. (Loud cheers.)

POLITICAL SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

General Smuts, referring to the political situation in South Africa, said the elements which made for unity and strength were far stronger than the sporadic influences working in the direction of disunion. (Cheers.) "What our valour has achieved in this war I hope our statesmanship will maintain after peace." (Cheers.) South Africa's boundaries are not going to remain where they are. It was South Africa's strongest wish in the interest of the Empire and the whole of South Africa that German South-West Africa would remain a part of our territory. (Loud cheers.) and I look forward to the day, which I hope is not distant, when Rhodesia also will come within the Union. Then our territories will stretch to the Zambezi and Cunene rivers, and in that great territory a great heritage will be established for future generations.

A NEW WORLD TO EMERGE FROM STRUGGLE.

Speaking on reconstruction General Smuts said that from the present struggle would emerge a new world in which new methods and greater organization would be necessary and in the past, but he desired to sound a note of warning concerning the importance of not submitting too much to Government control—(cheers)—or Government agencies. Bureaucratic administration, generally, had been fatal to industry and commerce in the past, and he had no reason to think it would be any different in the future. (Hear, hear.) The vast fabric of private enterprise and resource, and it may be said, to rise to greater heights he adjured them not to allow that initiative to pass out of their hands. (Hear, hear.)

TRUE FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

"The true function of Government was not so much to control trades as the opening up and strengthening of the Empire's great trade communications. This Empire is scattered, not compact, and depended upon its communications. He hoped one result of the war would be that the Empire's strategic communications would be safeguarded for ever. Regarding trade communications, let them see that raw products were brought at the cheapest rates to the great centres of industry. (Hear, hear.) Not so much by erecting a Chinese wall as by opening up more channels and more windows would the Empire very soon recover from the shock of war. (Cheers.) War revealed the enormous defects of long distances. Let them remove these distances and help transportation with Government money and advice.

FRENCH ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL.

PARIS, July 24th.

A most stringent Army Discipline Bill has been introduced in the Chamber. It provides, *inter alia*, for the deprivation of rank and from two to five years' imprisonment in the case of General officers round guilty of grave mistakes. The bill is not retrospective.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS' AGREEMENT.

London, July 24th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton, replying to Lord Devonport, said the Anglo-German Agreement as regards war prisoners was very far-reaching. It involved the exchange of a very large number of combatants and the repatriation of all civilians so wishing to be repatriated. The agreement also dealt with the relief and treatment of prisoners. A speedy ratification of the Treaty was difficult; there were points requiring much consideration, and reservations, on the part of Germany might occasion delay, but the British Government was doing its utmost to expedite ratification.

AMERICAN LOAN TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON, July 24th.

The Government has agreed to the American bankers' loan to China, provided China cancels all outstanding loans and that all loans be shared by the American, British, French and Japanese bankers. The details are not completed, but \$50,000,000 is regarded as the approximate figure.

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT GLENDINNING.

CORONER'S INQUIRY CONTINUED.

CURIOUS AND PATHETIC LETTRES.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in his capacity as Coroner, continued the inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Police-Sergeant T. Glendinning, who was murdered at Tai O on July 17th. Simultaneously an inquest was held on the body of P.-C. Bhiga Singh (the constable who, it is stated, shot Sergeant Glendinning).

The following were the jury:—Messrs. H. J. Rowe, A. M. de Soares, and D. E. M. de Souza.

Mr. P. P. J. Wedhouse (acting Captain-Superintendent of Police) and Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., were present on behalf of the Police.

In our yesterday's report, it was stated that, in reply to the Coroner, Sergeant Perkins said: "The nearest point from which signals could be seen is from Cheung Chow—4 or 5 miles distant." It should have been "the nearest point from the Cheung Chow side was 4 or 5 miles distant."

Mr. King said he wished to recall Sergeant Perkins on a point which one of the jury raised as to whether Sergeant Glendinning's wound was self-inflicted. Sergeant Perkins, recalled, said he found no weapons in the room. There were several old guns locked up in the cells.

Sergeant Cassim, who was on the launch with Sergeant Perkins, gave corroborative evidence. He added that he picked up a carbine and found an empty cartridge case in the chamber. After everything had been taken from the station an Indian brought witness a book, which, he said, he had found lying on the grass outside the station. Inside it were two sheets of paper covered with Hindustani characters.

The following letters, addressed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police by the deceased Indian constable, were read:—The writer "Tija Singh," B 18.

"Sir,—The charge against me is a false charge. The Chinese boatmen and the interpreter accused me, and P.-C. A43 took bribes—he took bribes from gamblers. He always gave much trouble to the Sikhs. He was a bad man. Don't arrest the others on my account. I have done it myself. It is no one else's crime; it is only between the European Sergeant and myself. He gave me much trouble, so I killed him. Don't arrest anyone. My best compliments (Fatteh) to all. Do not let trouble come to anyone else."

The second letter ran:—
"Sir,—Don't trouble anyone on my account. I killed the Sergeant myself. Your Honour did not make enquiry and sent me to the Police Court. P.-C. A43 took bribes from the gamblers. He did what the Chinese said; he took bribes and did not make any enquiries. That is all. Do not arrest anyone at all. Greeting to all our Sikhs."

A third letter was addressed to his sister and was as follows:—

"My best compliments to sister. I say to my sister with folded hands and bowed head (to her feet) accept my greetings. Sister, don't be anxious because my death will give you much pain indeed, don't be anxious. Greeting to my brother and love to sister Tara. Greeting to my brother-in-law and to brother Bapadar Singh. Brother-in-law and sister go back home soon. Greeting to mother and Jai Kour. If anyone says 'Tija Singh, B 18, has done injustice' it is not so; there is no injustice. Of course injustice to the woman and child (i.e., it would be injustice if I had killed the woman and child.)"

Continuing, Sergeant Cassim said that shortly afterwards an Indian brought another piece of paper on which were splashes of blood on it. He also found two sheets of paper with Hindustani characters in the pocket of B 18's tunic. Witness sent a man to the village to get some coolies to bring water to put the fire out. About 5.30 p.m. a small hand-pipe was brought from the village, but the fire had already got too big a hold. It continued burning all night. The Police launch arrived next morning and put the fire out completely.

The Coroner—Was any portion of the station saved?—Witness—All the eastern wing and the charge-room. The European quarters were completely burned out, while the roof of the Indian quarters fell down. At 10 p.m. on July 17th Mr. King, A.S.P., and his party arrived. The Coroner—Do you know where the fire started?—Witness: I think it must have started in the Chinese quarters, as the fire there seemed to be the worst.

What led you to believe that the Indian had shot himself?—I saw the wound. How do you know he shot himself?—There was nobody else to do it. Somebody else may have done it?—That is not possible. You mean the fact that you saw the rifle lying alongside the body made you arrive at that conclusion?—Yes, that is what led me to believe that he had shot himself.

Mr. King—Was the mosquito curtain tucked round the bed?—Witness: I cannot say; I do not know if it was all round. The Coroner—Had anyone else an opportunity to get inside before you?—Witness: The only person who could have got inside was Mrs. Glendinning. Did you see anyone else there?—No, only Mrs. Glendinning and her child.

Mr. King—Before you went to the station did Sergeant Perkins instruct you to go to Castle Peak and then call you back?—Witness: He told me to go to Castle Peak and telephone to Hongkong. As I was going he called me back, as the Indians had told him that everyone had been murdered.

When did you see Mrs. Glendinning?—Just before Sergeant Perkins recalled me. And the Sergeant sent the launch to Castle Peak?—Yes.

The Foreman of the jury—Was the bed lying against the wall or in the middle of the room?—Witness: It was away from the wall.

THE SHOOTING OF THE SERGEANT.

Wong Tai Lung, a fisherman, stated: I went to the station at 10 o'clock on the morning of the murder for the renewal of a matched permit. I went into the charge-room, and saw Sergeant Glendinning there; also Lai Lee. Lai Lee told me that the interpreter was not in.

I was asked to go outside the door, and wait for the interpreter to come up. The European Sergeant did not speak to me in Chinese at all. He was sitting at a table, writing, I waited there for ten minutes. I was standing near the window and saw an Indian go into the charge-room from the Indian quarters adjacent to the charge-room. He was dressed in plain clothes. As soon as he entered the charge-room he fired.

Mr. King—When he came out of the room did he carry a firearm or not?—Witness: He went into the room carrying a carbine, which he was loading. Where did he load it?—Was it when he got to the charge-room door or before?—As he walked in he loaded the carbine. After he fired what did you see then?—On hearing the report of the shot I walked to the door of the charge-room and peeped in. The Sergeant was lying across the desk with his head lying on his arms. He was still sitting in the chair. I did not think at the time that the Sergeant had been shot. As I peeped into the room a second shot was fired.

Mr. King—Who fired that shot?—Witness: The same Indian.

What did you see then?—I saw the Sergeant bleeding from his left temple. I then ran away as fast as I could. I was nearly out of my senses. I ran along the verandah of the station.

Did anyone chase you?—The Indian: he levelled his carbine at me.

Did he shoot?—No.

Did he speak to you?—No.

Then you ran through the gate?—Yes.

Did you meet anyone?—I met Lai Lee near the boatmen's quarters.

What was Lai Lee doing?—I met him running out. He ran, and I ran.

As you ran, you passed along the Indians' room, did you not?—Yes.

Did you see anyone inside?—I saw some Indians lying asleep.

Did you see anyone run away?—Yes, but I cannot recognise them.

Did you see any Indians run away?—No.

When you had got over your fright did you see any Indians come out of the station?—I did not.

Where did you go after that?—I returned to the boat.

The Coroner—On the same night did any police officer ask what had happened?—Witness: I did not see a police officer; they were all scattered.

What do you mean by saying "I did not see the Police; they were all scattered"?—All the Police were afraid and ran away.

How did you know they were scattered?—Because they were nowhere to be seen.

Then the station was deserted?—Yes. Mr. King—When the Indian went into the charge-room was there anyone else there?—Witness—No.

But you say you saw Lai Lee at the station at the time you went in?—He had returned to the village.

Have you ever seen an Indian guard at the station?—Yes, I have seen them on various occasions, but on the present occasion I saw no Indian on guard.

You say you went there at 10 a.m. It is the Police custom for the Indian to be changed at 10 a.m. If you went at 10 a.m. you must have seen an Indian go on duty through the charge-room. Did you not see anyone on duty?—I did not pay any attention at all.

You did not see any Indian in uniform at all?—I did not pay any attention.

The Coroner—Is there a wall or fence round the station?—Yes, there is a wire fence.

Is it usual for anyone to be about the station when you go there?—Yes.

On this occasion you say you did not see anyone?—He may have been there, but I did not see him.

You say you were there for ten minutes. Did you notice anyone going in at all?—No, I noticed no one.

THE SEARCH FOR THE MURDERER.

The Sergeant Interpreter at Tai O station said that on July 3rd he found a small sum of money missing from the charge-room. The money, which was in Hongkong ten-cent pieces, was marked by Sergeant Glendinning and himself. While Sergeant Glendinning was away witness found the money missing. On the 15th instant Sergeant Glendinning's cook reported to the Sergeant that his watch was missing. When witness arrived at the station he noticed that B 18 was locked up in the cell. The Sergeant informed witness that the Indian had been locked up for stealing, adding that he had searched B 18's box and found in it certain of the coins which had been marked. Later Sergeant Glendinning took the Indian on the U-Sang to Hongkong. Witness did not see Sergeant Glendinning after that till the afternoon of July 17th. Witness added that it was the custom to have an armed guard at the station all the while. One man was on guard during the day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and two men at either gate from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. The guards were armed with carbines and bayonets, and carried twenty rounds of ammunition. Each of the other Indian Sergeants, also, were given a carbine, and 20 rounds of ammunition, which they kept in the room. Witness, proceeding with his narrative, stated that on the 17th instant he was coming up to the station as usual when he met the station coolie, who informed him that B 18 had killed the Sergeant. He went to the pier, got into a sampan and went to a junk, where he obtained four Winchester rifles and 400 rounds of ammunition. He ran with these to the pier. He wrote a message about the murder to the Captain-Superintendent of Police and sent it by detective P.-C. 82, Lee Pan. He told the detective to go to Castle Peak and telephone, and if he met any Police launch to come to Tai O immediately. The detective started in a rowing-boat. Witness then armed two boatmen with rifles and ammunition and proceeded up the hill at the back of the Police station with the intention of shooting the Indian if he was seen on the hill. They each of them fired several rounds into the air on the top of the hill with the intention of intimidating the man. As they could not see him they went down to the village. It must then have been about noon. He heard two reports of firearms from the station, but saw no-one there. The station was on fire at the time; and they saw smoke rising from the east end of the building. He saw four or five Indians running from Sataipo to Tai O. He also saw an Indian Sergeant, B 144, in a boat coming to the junk where witness was. That was about twenty minutes after the murder had occurred. He also told some villagers to ask a local pawn-shop there to fire a rocket.

Coroner—How many Indians are there in the station?—Witness: Eleven, but on July 17th there were 12. When they came down the hill they met four Indians, one of whom was in uniform, and armed with a rifle with fixed bayonet. Witness instructed 145 to watch for and shoot B 18 if he saw him running out of the gate. He did not know at that time whether B 18 was running out of the gate. Glendinning was dead or not. Witness added that he examined the safe after everything was over, and found \$100 missing. He also found a mattress belonging to B 18, with a hole in the middle. He did not notice whether there was a hole in the sheet. The Indians returned later and rescued their rifles, ammunition and clothing from the fire. They were put on guard duty, but witness could not say whether they were armed or not.

Mr. Wolfe adjourned the inquiry at 6.15 p.m. till Monday, at 2.15 p.m.

THE MYSTERY ARMY.

STORY OF THE SALONIKA FORCE.
SARRAIL'S RECORD AND FATE.

The Salonika Army is one of the wonders and one of the mysteries of the war. Its composition is unique, its work and destiny are matters of world-wide speculation, to which the withdrawal of General Sarrail adds a new stimulus. Comet Ferri-Pisani discusses the whole puzzle in the *New York Herald*, obviously in the light of special information, as follows:—

It was in September, 1915, that General Sarrail was entrusted with the command of the Army of the Orient. He was the third General to be put at the head of Franco-English forces operating on the threshold of the Balkan Peninsula. The first, d'Amade, lost his reputation on the torrid shores of Gallipoli. Gauraud, who had succeeded d'Amade, lost an arm in the same quarters. Public opinion greeted with joy the getting into power of Sarrail. This time the question was no longer to operate at the entrance to the Dardanelles in an unhealthy climate, where the air was filled with the odour of unburied dead and a kind of blue dyes.

AN ENTRENCHED ARMY.

"This time there will be no useless attacks in order to take Constantinople by water! Now the Byzantine city is going to be taken in the rear through the Macedonian plains and Adrianople. Now we are going to have the aid of the Serbs and perhaps the Greeks in a war of open movements, a war *à la française* that would break back Macquenn, Tsar Ferdinand, and Enver Pasha."

This time, so said the people, popular imagination before a new map and new plan had marvellous dreams!

We now know what the facts are. The Serbs, beaten back by the Austro-Germans, cut off on the Vardar by the Bulgarians, while Sarrail, sent to Salonika too late and with insufficient forces, had his hands full to protect his own young army, who risked heroically their lives in an advance on the Corna River. For the Serbs it was the frightful retreat from Albania to the Adriatic and later to Corfu. For the Franco-English Army it was the unavoidable retreat toward Salonika. There in an entrenched camp—we could say a besieged camp—with the sea at his back, General Sarrail was compelled by circumstance to remain inactive for two years. The receipt of Monastir was the only offensive feat during these 24 months of strategic stagnation. This exploit was not sufficient to re-inspire public opinion with an interest it had lost by too much waiting. In the opinion of many military critics the army of the Orient became, since January, 1916, a useless thing, a dead weight.

CLEMENTEACU AND THE ORIENT ARMY.

The man who was most violently opposed to the keeping of the Army of the Orient at Salonika was no other than Georges Clemenceau. The present French Premier, after the Serbian disaster, repeated incessantly in his newspaper, *L'Homme de l'Europe*, "Let us call back Sarrail and his troops. It is foolishness to keep hundreds of thousands of men thousands of miles from the front in Macedonia. It is foolishness to sacrifice to the revictualing of those troops an immense amount of ship-tonnage that is urgently needed in the Atlantic. The invading Serbs, coming after the defeat in the Dardanelles, must take away from the Allies all hope of obtaining a decision in the Balkans. Let us call back our forces from Greece and put them on the Western front."

We have to acknowledge that the forthright events seemed to confirm Mr. Clemenceau's contention. In the summer of 1916 the entrance of Roumania into the world-struggle, followed by brusque defeat, did not change in any way the inactivity of the Army of the Orient. Was it Joffre who gave the order to Sarrail not to take any offensive, or was it Sarrail himself who refused to risk an insufficient force on a second venture into Macedonia, and where he had to fight at the same time Bulgarians, Turks, Germans, and Austrians, not to mention the Albanian Molossians?

Polemics were more violent than ever around the Army of the Orient. French opinion was divided in two camps—those who favoured the maintaining of an army in Salonika and those who were against it.

OBJECTION TO SARRAIL.

In order to understand how passionate were the quarrels on that subject it is necessary to remember that to the military question was added a political one. Sarrail, indeed, was, before the war, Director of Infantry in the War Department. In that position he had to introduce a few reforms that alienated many generals. The conservative (partly *droite*) especially accused Sarrail of Socialism and Freemasonry. He was considered as the General of the Left (the Radicals). The advanced parties during the first month of the war opposed his name—perhaps against his will—to that of Joffre. History, or rather legend, augmented still the supposed opposition. It is known that in August, 1914, Sarrail commanded at Verdun. At the time of the general retreat it is said that Joffre had given formal orders to Sarrail to evacuate the line of the Meuse. It is said further that Sarrail had refused, affirming that he was strong enough to hold his position. Two days later the victory of the Marne confirmed Sarrail's stand. All these things, of course, are mere tales, but they did contribute to complicate later the relations between the Generalissimo and the chief of the Army of the Orient.

A few months after the battle of the Marne, Sarrail, following a strategic attempt judged unfortunate by the Etat-Major General, was deprived of his command and sent for a few months to Limoges. During the first two years of the war the supreme command sent to Limoges, a small town in the centre of France, all Generals considered guilty of a strategic fault and put on the unattached list. The French Socialist Party saw in this temporary removal of Sarrail to Limoges a direct attack against Republicans of advanced ideas, the more so as this disgrace of Sarrail corresponded with the elevation to the post of Chief

of Staff of the Marquis of Castellau, considered rightly or wrongly, as a reactionary and a clerical. I note in passing this political gossip only in order to explain better the intrigues conducted against the Army of Salonika.

A POLYGLOT FORCE.

The army of the Orient was composed of the most picturesque units. They really represent a world army marching against the German autocracy. Soldiers from Annam and Tonkin, militia from Madagascar, and from the Sudan, Senegalese, Kurds, Arabs, Greeks, Serbs, Austrians, New Zealanders, Egyptian fellahs, Kanakas from New Caledonia, Albanians (Essad Pasha's followers), Somalis, Italians—Salonika has become a new Tower of Babel. So much picturesque and variety, however, has its inconveniences, and Sarrail's General Staff had a hard time to maintain unity among these different races and to coordinate the work of the sundry local staffs.

The fact is that until to-day the army of the Orient, surrounded by political intrigues, has had a single purpose which was exclusively political. The only advantage the Allies have ever derived from it was the alignment of Greece in the Entente's cause. We know now how the Salonika forces supporting Venizelos have aided the Venizelists in their victory over the King Constantine and his pro-German camarilla. But the entrance in the fray of Greece, side by side with the Allies, presented soon an inconvenience for the Entente, the Allies being obliged to make sacrifices that were perhaps useless. The Russian defection has indeed suddenly changed the war's chessboard. Its influence was particularly felt on the Balkan front. And, indeed, what hope of any action has the army of Salonika now that the possibility of a Russian-Roumanian thrust through Serbia has entirely disappeared? It is quite certain that the submarines and the tonnage shortages make the re-victualing of those forces more difficult every day. The economic situation in Greece does not allow that country to furnish anything to the Allies army. In Athens as in Salonika the civil population lacks everything. Bread is worth three francs a pound, meat five francs and every other necessity of life is accordingly scarce.

GREECE'S NEW POSITION.

A few weeks ago Venizelos went personally to Paris to beg the Allies for a supreme effort in re-victualing his furnished country.

When Clemenceau, 18 months ago, urged daily the abandonment of Salonika it was easy to oppose to his appeals some strategic arguments. Was there not the only possibility of entering the war on the Allies' side? That hoped-for event took place, but after the capture of Bucharest by the Austro-Germans the possibility of any Entente action on the Danube was almost immediately thrust aside, at least for the immediate future. Nevertheless, as long as Russia was in line the possibility of an offensive, no matter how remote, subsisted, and it was usually there was sufficient reason for the maintenance of the Franco-English forces in the Orient. But to-day? Well, to-day there seem to exist still other reasons—reasons that are of a moral order. Greece has enlisted in the cause of the Allies. She enlisted with all the will and enthusiasm of her democracy. Had the army of Salonika re-embarked while Constantine was still supreme in Athens, civil honour would have been safe. But to-day, that the Greeks have declared war on the Kaiser, can we leave this small nation to the mercy of a ruthless foe against whom we have encouraged her to fight? After what happened to Serbia and to Roumania, that would be a monstrous thing to do. Mr. Clemenceau, who had before asked the withdrawal from Salonika because he thought our forces had no strategic reason to stay there, will certainly not order their re-embarkment now that honour is at stake. The General Staff has sent General Guillaumat to replace Sarrail.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The new commander is one of the heroes of Verdun. This alone would prove that the Allies do not contemplate to leave Salonika.

Will the Franco-British forces be reduced to a purely defensive army solely entrusted with the protection of our Greek friends? Or is there still the hope of a possible offensive? Upon the strategic chessboard the former forces of Sarrail seemed to have had the rôle of a sacrificed army. But who may foretell the future? It is alike hazardous and pretentious to judge the war events other-wise than day by day as they happen. Even to those who Mr. Clemenceau was among them—who 18 months ago were against the keeping of Sarrail and his soldiers in Salonika—even to those persons one may answer with the words "Mesopotamia" and "Palestine." The relations between cause and effect are very complex in this formidable war.

Who knows if Sarrail, even in his activity, did not help the British to conquer Jerusalem by keeping on the Macedonian front German guns and Turkish army corps? We must not be too hasty in our judgment before history has established the facts. It may well be possible that if the British forces keep on advancing toward the interior of Asia Minor, the army of Salonika will be enabled to move through Macedonia and Thrace toward Adrianople and Constantinople. We have seen far bigger surprises during this war.

And who knows but that the Gurkhas, who went out from their Hindu plains under an English commander, may yet join on the banks of the Bosphorus that strange and picturesque army of the Orient, in which all races—yellow, black, and white—are represented?

CENSORING OF MILITARY ARTICLES.

In the House of Commons last month Mr. Bruce stated in a written reply to Mr. G. Lambert, that the Press Bureau is careful to refrain as far as possible from censoring criticism of military operations, but it is not always possible to separate criticism from statements which are contrary to the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and the Bureau must have a discretion in the matter. "I know of no grounds for issuing fresh instructions on this subject," he added.

THE HAPSBURG MAINSTAY.

The question whether or not the Austrian Emperor was sincere when writing his letter to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, whether he has done so with the approval of the Germans, or as recent events seem to suggest, without their knowledge, will be a matter of great interest for the Emperor Charles' future biographer; but is a matter of difference to those concerned with the war (writes a correspondent to the *Times*). It is of no importance what the Emperor Charles may have thought or wished, unless he was able to give effect to his ideas.

The only thing which it was in his power to do was to start peace negotiations; the last word in them would have been with the Germans.

He could not have satisfied the national demands of Austria-Hungary's neighbours—Italy, Serbia, Roumania, and the Ukraine.

He could not have secured even any decent measure of self-government for the nationalities in Austria-Hungary other than the Germans, Magyars, and Poles—it is beyond his power to change the internal configuration and constitution of his possessions.

Without meeting the unsatisfied claims of either Austria-Hungary's neighbours or nationalities, he obviously could not detach Austria-Hungary from Germany.

The first aim of every national movement is national union in a sovereign State. Of the eight nationalities which inhabit Austria-Hungary the Magyars and Czech-Slovaks alone have no national states or settlements beyond the borders of the Hapsburg Monarchy. The Germans, Italians, Yugo-Slavs, Roumanians, Ukrainians, and Poles inhabiting Austria-Hungary have seen national States of their own grow up on the other side of the frontier, and conversely every single State bordering on Austria-Hungary sees unredempted national territory of its own included in it. These nationalities require some reason why they should remain part of it rather than be included in their own national State; and again, for the States bordering on the Hapsburg Monarchy the prescriptive right of a dynasty would hardly be sufficient reason for acquiescing in the continued division of their national territory.

DYNASTY AND NATIONALITY.

The Hapsburg interest is purely dynastic, proprietary. Their desire is to possess, to retain that which they possess, and to acquire. They will favour any national movement which tends to preserve or to increase their possessions, oppose any which tends to diminish them.

Of some nationalities the union cannot be realized within the Hapsburg dominions. This is inconceivable that the whole of Italy, or of the Ukraine, or of Roumania should ever pass under their sceptre. The Italian, Ukrainian, and Roumanian national movements cannot therefore be reconciled with the dynastic interests of the Hapsburgs.

On the national ideas which can be realized under the Hapsburg rule, some are non-competing and some are opposed to each other. The German interest is compatible with that of the Magyars and, within the Hapsburg possessions, even with that of the Poles; nor does any fundamental difference of interests separate the Poles from the Magyars. With one or two insignificant corrections, the frontiers which exist between Western Austria, Hungary, and Galicia correspond to the national, strategic, and economic interests of these three races. All Czech-Slovak land is comprised within the Hapsburg dominions. Their national unity could therefore be achieved within its territorial borders. This would, however, break up German unity in Austria, and would create an alien Slav State in between Vienna, Munich, Dresden, and Breslau. Nor can the Czech-Slovak national aims be reconciled with the integrity of Hungary.

Most of the Yugo-Slav territories are included within the Hapsburg Monarchy. A very considerable measure of Yugo-Slav national unity might therefore be achieved within its borders; but again German and Magyar national claims and interests would have to be sacrificed.

Thus the Czech and Yugo-Slav national programmes are incompatible with the national programme of the Germans and Magyars. The Hapsburgs can obtain the support of one only of the two groups. No other combinations are possible between these four nationalities.

Like mercury on a glass plate, the Hapsburg Monarchy has moved over the map of Europe. National States have arisen on its borders with claims against it. It has seen them arise one by one—Germany and Italy, Serbia and Roumania, each of them a threat and a problem. But what had been left of the Hapsburg inheritance in 1867 was not altogether amorphous. The residue of their dynastic possessions consisted of Hungary, the historic inheritance of the Magyar nation, of Western Austria, the historic inheritance of the Austrian Germans, and Galicia, part of the historic inheritance of the Poles. None of these is nationally homogeneous, each is based on an imperialist claim and on violence against other nations. When recognized as heirs and masters in their own imperialist preserves, the German, Magyar, and Polish nationalists acquire an interest as keen as that of the Hapsburgs themselves in defending the frontiers of their dynastic possessions against their neighbours—Italy, Serbia, Roumania, and Russia or the Ukraine. On the other hand, the Czech-Slovaks can never feel much interest for the Trentino or Transylvania, and their sympathies with Russia and Serbia. The Yugo-Slavs can never be trusted because even complete union within the Hapsburg Monarchy would not complete the union of their nation.

This is the first reason why the German-Magyar group is the more natural ally of the Hapsburgs than its Slav rivals could ever be.

THE GERMAN FACTOR.

German alone among the neighbours of the Hapsburg Monarchy is prepared to forgo claiming her unredempted territories—but on conditions. "To federalize

Austria," said Julius Andrássy to the Emperor Francis Joseph in July, 1866, "would mean not merely to estrange the whole of Hungary from the Monarchy, but also to destroy the foremost foundations of the Monarchy." The Germans in it would be deprived of their historic mission. Then the cry of pain of the German provinces would soon be heard in Berlin in Munich, as the cry of the Italian provinces was heard at Florence.

The historic mission of the Austrian Germans, as they conceive it, is to rule Austria. Austria must remain German. A German Austria united to a Magyar Hungary raises Germany's power and vastly extends her influence. "A break-up of Austria would mean the isolation of Germany," wrote in the spring of 1915 Herr Karl Iro, a fanatical Pan-German, who some years before had demanded that Austria should be broken up and her Western Provinces be included in the German Empire. "The Pan-Germans in Austria have no longer a programme; we wish for Austria's existence because it is of vital necessity to Germany."

Germany and the German-Austrians will thus agree to the continued existence of the Hapsburg Monarchy provided it preserves its German-Magyar character. The Germans, Magyars, and Poles together have proved sufficiently strong to keep down their opponents within the Hapsburg Monarchy. The German Alliance has so far proved a sufficient safeguard against Austria-Hungary's neighbours. No other combination within the Hapsburg dominion could supply the dynasty with equal safeguards. The Italians, Little Russians (Ukrainians), and Roumanians cannot realize their national unity within the Hapsburg Monarchy, nor can they, living on its outskirts, in comparatively small numbers, find a compensation in influencing its foreign policy for the benefit of their own national States, as the Germans do. The Czechs and Yugo-Slavs could not supply the dynasty with any foreign alliance fit to safeguard the integrity of its territorial possessions.

This is the second reason why the German Magyar group is a more suitable ally for the Hapsburgs than its Slav rivals ever could be.

If the Hapsburg Monarchy within its present frontiers must retain a German-Magyar character—in other words, if the Dual System must survive, if the German Government in Vienna and the Magyar Government in Budapest must remain dominant in the Monarchy, then it is indeed idle to talk of detaching Austria-Hungary from Germany or of doing justice to its submerged nationalities. The most elementary and most moderate demand of the Czech-Slovaks, Yugo-Slavs, Ukrainians, and Roumanians for union at least within the borders of the Hapsburg dominions could not be satisfied; they would have to remain partitioned between Austria and Hungary. Nor could any measure of territorial self-government be allowed to them in either of these two States, for that would run counter to the national and social systems on which the German rule is based in Austria and the Magyar rule in Hungary. These are facts not to be changed either by good will or a clouded understanding in a member of the Hapsburg dynasty. Such a change would amount to a revolution both social and national, and therefore can be effected by revolution alone. The dominion of the German and Magyar upper classes over the other nationalities is intimately bound up with their dominion over their own peasants and workmen, and is protected by the power of the German Empire, the general guardian of conservative interests in Eastern Europe.

It is essential to distinguish primary from secondary interests: interests which determine action from those which merely produce sympathies and antipathies. It matters little what the likes and dislikes are of the Emperor Charles, of Hapsburg Archdukes, Austrian generals, or Magyar Counts. The thing which matters is the massive and unchangeable interests inherent in the very nature of their position and of their arms.

AUSTRIA'S SUBJECT RACES

A NEW COMBINATION.

The official announcement that as a result of the sixth meeting of the Supreme War Council the Allies associate themselves with the United States in an expression of earnest sympathy for the Nationalistic aspirations of the Czech-Slovak and Yugo-Slav peoples, have caused great interest. This decision follows on the recent important agreement between Italy and the Southern Slavs, by which the kingdom of King Victor and the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary recognise their community of interests.

Reuter's Agency now learns from Serbian sources that a new political organisation has been started throughout Yugo-Slav lands, the aim of which is to effect the unity of all actual political groups with a single programme and with a single organisation of a single people. The most notable political representatives of the Croats, Slovenes, and Serbians are taking part in this organisation. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Dalmatia, as well as the Slovenian lands, have their representatives in this new organisation, which aims at nothing short of the unity of all Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes. It has issued its first manifesto, declaring that while the old political parties pursued their struggle for the national unity, a new and powerful political organisation, comprising Croats, Slovenes, and Serbians, will act in the same sense.

In this connection the Croatian newspaper, *Havaska Drava*, publishes a strong article directed against the attempts of the Vienna Government to divide the Yugo-Slav nation in favour of the Croats to the detriment of the Serbians and Slovenes. *Daily Telegraph*.



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